Henry Buhler

The Lewistown Republican,

AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

BY JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM, LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday, MARCH 3, 1841. Vol. 3.--No. 23.

TERMS.

THE LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN, AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE, will be published every Wednesday, on a fine imperial sheet, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—or Two Dollars and twenty-five cents if delayed until the end of six months—and Two Dollars and fifty cents if not paid within the year—exclusive of postage.

No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearagesare discharged. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A deduction made with those who advertise by the yenr.

All letters or communications wishing attention mustbe addressed POST PAID.

"OLD BERKS Meeting."

Agreeably to notice given, the citizens of Berks county residing in this place, with a large and respectable number of other citizens, participating with them on the present occasion, met at the house of Capt. Daniel Eisenbise on the 22d day of February inst., (Washington's birth day,) in honor of their late esteemed friend and neighbor, the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, to congratulate him upon his favourable and patriotic expression in favour of the renomination of our distinguished and uncompromising Gov. David R. Porter. The meeting was organized by the appointment of

THOS. GIBBONEY, Pres't.

COLLER WIX, ISAAC TRAYER, JACOB BEARLEY, JACOB LOTZ, WM. HARBISON, Capt. D. EISENBISE, WM. HARTMAN, } V. Pres'ts.

Henry Eisenbise, *Abraham East*, } Sec'ies.

☞ The meeting being thus organized, the following letter from HANRY A. MUHLENBURG, to H. Eisenbise, Esq. was read to the meeting:—

READING, JAN. 27th 1841,

DEAR SIR—

Your favor dated the 21st inst, postmarked 24th, was received yesterday.

* * * * *

"The democrats of old Berks would at this time *most assuredly prefer D R Porter*, to any other candidate who could be nominated, as a candidate for the Governor's chair at the coming 4th of March Convention. *I join them most heartily in this preference*, for innumerable reasons not necessary to detail at present, and I trust the democracy of the whole State will stand as one man in his support after the nomination has been made. We must lay it down as a first principle, that the nomination of the 4th of March must be cordially and unanimously supported, no matter upon whom it may fall, as we are now contending, not for men, but for principles, and that our very existence as a party is at stake. We can only be defeated by disunion—and if defeated, the most disastrous effects must result, not only for Pennsylvania, but the whole country. If however, we should succeed in electing our candidate the next election, the federal yoke will undoubtedly be thrown off in four years, and the general administration again become democratic, a circumstance most devoutly to be wished for by every one who has the welfare of his country at heart—because without it I sincerely believe the welfare of our country, and the happiness of the great mass of the citizens will be greatly endangered if not entirely and hopelessly destroyed.

I have given you my opinion very candidly, and you are at liberty to express my opinion as to the absolute necessity of unanimously supporting the democratic nomination of the 4th of March, upon whoever it may fall, and that under present circumstances, I can see no nomination which would be less unexceptional than that of David R Porter. No man could be found against whom there will not be some objection. There are it is true some objections to Porter, but I think there would be more to any one else, and I hope after he is nominated, all will come in to his support.

Your friend,

H. A. MUHLENBURG.

Henry Eisenbise, Esq.

☞ After reading the foregoing letter, Henry Eisenbise, Esq. rose and addressed the large assembly as follows:—

FRIENDS & FELLOW CITIZENS:

I now appear, as I may say, for the first time in public, for the purpose of addressing my co-partners in this great Commonwealth, and I sincerely hope that the many obstacles added to my self-felt inabiltiy will be sufficient cause to my friends to overlook the many cases of want of fluency which will certainly appear in the course of my effusion.

But on an occasion like the present, it would almost put articulation in substances, and I cannot with the feelings which I have inherited pass this day without attempting to eulogize in a poor way, though to the utmost of my power the occasion on which we have assembled.

It is now my dear friends and fellow citizens, 109 years since our countrys redeemer breathed the first breath of life.—It is now 109 years since there was born a name which shall last as long as the world shall exist—"*George Washington*" a being too exalted, to bear the name of man, whose mind from infancy to old estate is one of unparalelled rectitude in both service to his God and to his country—when a child he was the perfect model of filial love—when a man he was all a man could be—to sum it up in the words of a great poet, "*he was all in all*," we read of generals of ancient date whose names will last as long as tongues can speak—But here is one masterpiece of Gods work, which throws them all into obscurity, whose gentle, generous and God-like character is spoken of, revered and allowed by all the civilized nations on the earth, and to use the words of a great traveller who was [illegible], we [illegible] by an Ashantee [illegible] its contents. We [illegible] the discussion in the Senate on the bill of expenses brought forward by the Committee by which it will be seen that the

Look to the heroes whose names now exist, Cæser was merciful—Scipio was continent, and Hannibal was patient—but in our illustrious Father all was blended in one. As a general he marshalled the peasant into veteran—as a statesman he enlarged the policy of the Cabinet into the most comprehensive system of general advantage—as a conquerer he was unstained with the crime of blood—as a revolutionist he was free from every stain of treason. Liberty unsheathed his sword, necessity stained it, and victory returned it to its scabbard. But his last glorious act crowns his career, who like Washington, emancipated a hemisphere, resigned its crown and preferred private retirement to the adoration of a land, he might be said to have created.

Indeed words are too feeble to express this good and great man's qualities. In the words of a great writer, we shall never look upon his like again.

Now my friends of Berks county, it is to you that I address myself more particularly as it concerns the loss of a dear partner to Berks county's favorite son—I mean the late lamented Mrs. Muhlenburg, who died last January, lamented by all, leaving a husband (to whom she had lived through weal and woe for upwards of 32 years) in a state almost bordering on mental aberation occasioned by his loss. A lady whose charitable hand many poor families bless in their memory, and whose loss will fall greatest on them. "*Peace to her ashes.*"

And now fellow citizens, I will add a few words to the bereaved partner, Henry A. Muhlenburg, a man of whom the citizens of good old Berks may proudly boast—a man whose unflinching conduct in the principles he avows, are almost unparaleled in the political world—the sincere friend of the poor man, the unflinching and unchangeable enemy of oppression direct or indirect—the strenuous advocate for general education, and to crown all, the foremost of the few champions who entered the field for revolutionary soldiers rights.

Was there ever fellow citizens a more solemn, simple, pure, unaffected and sincere declaration as emanated from his lips on his ordination to the ministry. I ask, was there ever any expression so pure, (the good and great man whose natal day we have assembled to commemorate excepted) so unsophisticated in its expression, yet so deep and devine in its meaning.

Again, his upright and candid opinion of George Wolf's administration, immediately when called upon for it by his enemies, with the fallacious hope that he would give them an opportunity of calumniating his (Henry A. Muhlenburg's) character, but mark how they were foiled, his voice of truth abashed them, they drew back and endeavored to hide their diminised heads with the power of slanderous tongues (like the unfanged rattlesnake) totally annihilated and destroyed.

Look, fellow citizens, into his conduct ever since he held a public office either at home or abroad, and you will find it as pure from reproach, as it is faultless, such a man, and such a character needs no further comment.

I will follow Mr. Muhlenburg a little further, and show you that on all occasions, where-in his opinion was asked, the welfare of our country is at stake, he on being asked his opinions, never shrinks to give them, let the consequences be what they may.

For this purpose portions of his letter to me dated 27th January last, in which he expresses himself in favor of the re-nomination of David R. Porter most decidedly—for patriotism and self denial, under the present circumstances of the party, emenating from such a man, you will all conceed, that the policy is a good one, and that no man (old or new) than whom God has made can unite the Democratic party better than our uncompromising and patriotic governor David R. Porter. He has surely been weighed in the scales and never was found wanting under any emergency, comment is unnecessary, the history of Pennsylvania since his inauguration in 1838 has been of one continued embarrassment to him, brought on by the opposition. That in his appointments he could please all his friends, could not be looked for, consequently objections are made to his renomination by a respectable portion of the Democratic family of the Keystone state.

"*Right*;" I would ask, is there not, or could their not be more objections made and honorably made against any new man mentioned (the gentleman to whose honor we have met this day "that is" the inflexicable Henry A Muhlenburg only excepted) he not being a candidate and in favor of the renomination of David R. Porter. It may be considered presumptuous to make such a declaration, but it will appear to those who know him & who are present here, whether I would be saying too much. If I should say that Henry A Muhlenburg, is the best, strongest noblest work in the form of man of G[illegible] whole creation "now living" [illegible] of much Keystone state, and [illegible] explained some affairs that last whig [illegible] taken place in convention, which went to show how difficult it was to know how accounts of this kind should be audited, or who should pay the extra charges so often fixed upon them.

Mr. Snyder thought the account ought to be passed. It was a very small matter to talk so much about, and it was difficult to

pinion—with him at our head, though the sable mantle of night hung over his prospects for a while—black as the dunnest smoke of Hell—with him at our head, we will meet the enemy like the wild roar of the pealing thunder. mingled in the frightful shriek of the midnight tempest, and uproot them from one end of the state to the other—and after the democracy has thus spoken, on the 2d Tuesday in October next, the triumph of Democratic principles, will be heard from every county in the good old Keystone and fall upon the ear of our defeated and diminished enemies, like the rattling crash of contending elements, shaking the solid earth and as if heralding with a crack and explosion of the solid rock—that the Keystone state is redeemed.

I would here again most solemnly impress it upon your minds, you who are the friends of democratic principles, in the struggle to come, never, never to forget the motto of our revolutionary fathers, 'remember Paoli.'—And the will of the people in the coming contest fairly expressed at the ballot box shall not be treated by sterling democracy as though the election never had been held, even if defeated.

I am sorry I cannot congratulate you, my fellow citizens on the happy state of the times, at present, for they are now perhaps, almost as bad, as they ever were since we became a free and independent people, but I trust they will not be of long duration. In regard to the financial operations of our country, ask not me to give them to you in detail, are we not all lost in the mist, are not our legislatures, both state and national out stript and would it not take a Buchanan a Keim and a host of other champions of democracy's noblest sons energies to follow it up under its present embarrassed situation, then ask not me, in my feeble capacity to point you, out their course. To the heralds of democracy, we must look for a banking reform; and we shall expect it.

The last political campaign has been full of exertion on both sides—but on one my friends there was too much self confidence, and therefore, we did not exert ourselves perhaps as we ought to have done. I am not disposed to occupy your attention with useless regrets as to the cause of our failure, I only recur to it to enable us to avoid its future effect.

I may here remark my friends that it is an absolute fact, that the Mechanics and Working men, compose more than the seven-tenths of the democratic party, and I ask then who compose the same proportion of the old tory federal party? I can tell you, it is bank speculators, blue light Hartford conventionists and their subordinates, we are well aware my friends that the right hand of our country, are the mechanics, and does not the above mentioned statement show on which side the main support leans (if I may use the expression) for its liberty, for we all know the mechanics are the best judges of their own rights and therefore they have always remained firm as determination can make them on the side of democracy.

To the "victors belong the spoils" was the expression of a member of our legislature, the speaker in fact, for that reason came that odious proposal to our governor, to use his endeavours to pass a certain bill or else lose his authority as our chief magistrate (or rather stating that it should be wrested from him) in the appointing of the canal commissioners, this shows, my friends, the first principle of the federal party, (what the last may be with such a commencement God only knows) and therefore wishing and hoping that the inconvenience which must arise in consequence of his not giving his authority away to them, would inconvenience the boatmen, and they could use it to influence that great body of our citizens against the re-election of our worthy and excellent governor D. R. Porter.

I cannot leave you without passing a few remarks as to the integrity of the citizens of Berks county, good old Berks the Keystone county of the Keystone state, the eyes of all our friends as well as those of our enemies, were turned towards that democratic stronghold, and most gallantly did she achieve her part of the campaign. Firm unflinching and unchangeable as the rock of democracy has she remained, true to the good old cause, and it is my sincere hope that she may always continue in the rectitude which she was ever the first to show.

Nothing can give me more satisfaction than the spirit evinced by our Berks county friends residing in this co., on this occasion. I believe that every Berks county man in the county who had an invitation to meet together here "is present," with but one or two exceptions, from the son to the aged father. Here my friends I would ask, why is this promptness on the [illegible] of the people of old Berks on all [illegible] days, as well as the present? [illegible] it is an inheritance a [illegible] we love to meet to- [illegible] they did on all oc-

NOVA SC[illegible]

We have received [illegible]ghts of our country Commercial, an extr[illegible] express our opinions on Halifax Herald, [illegible]blic nature. containing the sp[illegible]-citizens, I must speak to the opening of [illegible]our fathers who fought and The session [illegible]ar liberty which we now en- day, the Lieu[illegible]ich we must preserve as we to the Cou[illegible]salvation. As their offspring we bers of th[illegible]to do it—and in the present state They w[illegible]we must do it—we must not stand own ch[illegible]

tamely by and submit, no my friends! "by heavens" 'we must rally,' we must stand united, or we are lost—for united we must stand, and divided naught can save our falling.

Fellow-citizens, we must lay it down as the first principle, that the nomination of the 4th of March next, must be cordially and unanimously supported, no matter on whom it may fall—as we are not now contending for men, but for principles and our very existence, as a party is at stake—we can only be defeated by disunion. And fellow-citizens, if we are defeated, the most disastrous effects must result, not only to you *Pennsylvanians*, but to the whole *Union*. If, however, we should succeed in electing our candidate at the next election, (as I hope and trust we shall,) the federal yoke will be thrown off in four years, and the general administration again become democratic, a circumstance most devoutly to be wished for by every one who has the welfare of his country at his heart.

Because without it my friends, I sincerely believe that the welfare of our country and the happiness of our citizens, will be greatly endangered if not entirely destroyed.

I have given to you my fellow-citizens, my candid and open opinion as to the absolute necessity of unanimously supporting the democratic nomination of the 4th of March, upon whomever it may fall.

I cannot leave, my kind friends of Mifflin county, without expressing my heartfelt thanks at the generous and patriotic spirit with which little Mifflin raised its voice at the last election, its name is known throughout this commonwealth as staunch litle Mifflin, and well does she deserve the name. There is not an inland county in this State, my friends, where so much public and patriotic spirit is as prominent as in little Mifflin.

Before I conclude, I intend to make one honest and positive remark, and it shall be candid—upon which I wish you to place all reliance, that is, in taking this stand on the side of democracy, to cleanse her from the odium cast upon her at the last general election by an almost overwhelming defeat of her measures. I for one will enter upon my duty soberly and in the fear of God henceforth. And I solemnly enjoin it upon my co-patriots in the good cause, to do the same; and in doing so, we cannot but triumph. The federal yoke will be found too galling to those who have been led astray by their specious promises, and the "sober second thought" will soon rectify the wrong of which they have been guilty of, and that party will then sink into oblivion never more to raise its horrid head.

Those of our citizens of staunch litle Mifflin, who have met with us on this occasion, are known to us for many years, and have in all matters, where the welfare of our country was at stake, manifested a patriotic and determined preference to go with the people, they are worthy to be linked with the people of old Berks on the side of democracy—they never flinch in the hour of trial. And the only, and I should think appropriate motto, that we can adopt for the next campaign, is, (remember Paoli,) give no quarters, and never stoop to conquer.

I thank you from my heart my friends and fellow citizens, for the kindness you have manifested towards me on all occasions, I now take leave of you my dear friends, wishing all the blessings in the power of a kind and bounteous heaven may be showered down upon you.

☞ George W. Draper, being called upon by the meeting, delivered the following address to the friends of Muhlenburg & Porter:—

Friends, and particularly citizens of Berks county, now residing in staunch little Mifflin, as my friend Henry Eisenbise, Esq. has happily expressed it, I rise as I may say, for the first time in my life, to address myself towards you in behalf of one of Pennsylvania's brightest ornaments, and good old Berks county's favorite son, Henry A. Muhlenberg, whose character but a few minutes since, was happily touched upon by a citizen of old Berks county—a county of which there is more brotherly love and good feeling shown towards one another of its citizens, than perhaps any county in this great, powerful and peaceful commonwealth. I have often noticed my friends, during the short time I have had the happiness of sojourning in this county, that the tie which binds shipwrecked mariners to one another when cast away on a barren shore, was never, nor could not be more strong than that which binds the citizens of Berks county. It is my friends, the cause of democracy which raises this feeling, and which, (I hope,) will perpetuate it.—But now friends, to this day, the anniversary of a day from which first dawned liberty and independence to this great, powerful and happy Republic; I feel myself too incompetent to eulogise upon it, and therefore, I can only give my hope, that the anniversary of the 22nd of February, 17[illegible], may never cease to be revered and celebrated as the natal day of its creator, so long as we shall continue to be a free people, which I trust will be as long as our world exists—as the last day of our country's father and preserver. I believe my friends, the occasion on which we met, was to express our regard and attachment to one of the proudest ornaments of Pennsylvania.

H. A. Muhlenberg, as a staunch and upright democrat, is unparalleled—as a sincere friend to the poor, he is without an equal; for in his private charities to the poor, (without, like some that blazon it around to let men know they are charitable,) he lets not his left hand know what his right hand doeth—and many, many are the sincere prayers put up for him and his late lamented partner, by those who have felt the bounty of his generous hand, and who would most grievously deplore his loss, if they were deprived of him, as they are of his late departed wife. To show you my friends the sincerity of his charity, he was one of the first to raise his voice, and the last to stop it, till he had gained his end in accomplishing the rights of poor revolutionary soldiers, and he did gain them; and to use his own words, he felt more happy within his mind in accomplishing the ends for which he so strenuously exerted himself to the utmost, than if he had all the happiness inherent upon him as a human being showered down upon him. Indeed my friends, there is not at the present time living in this commonwealth, one who is more disinterested in the welfare of his country, than H. A. Muhlenberg, of Berks co.

It has been told by the federalists, to the democrats of this State, that great changes have taken place in old Berks as regards their faith in David R. Porter; but they utter what is not true—but they always substitute falsehood for truth. They will use every means and device in their power to deceive and cheat you. The old adage of 'tell the truth and shame the devil,' is entirely reversed with them.

No, democrats! rest assured that instead of being a change in good old Berks of dissatisfaction at the administration of David R. Porter, it is to the contrary, of which you will have occular demonstration after the next Gubernatorial Election. I need not enter into any details of the meanness and abuse of friendship, which so shamefully showed themselves at the last general election on the part of the federalists; suffice it to say, it would disgrace the meanness of a savage to attain his means of revenge. I am assured my friends, from certain true sources, that the will of the democratic party is, that David R. Porter be the nominated candidate at the 4th of March convention, notwithstanding the strenuous and united means of the would be friends of liberty, to persuade you to the contrary.

We are all well aware that the mechanics of this great commonwealth, are the better judges of their own rights, than any others—and therefore, of course on whatever side they place their reliance, that must be the right one for the working classes. Well, now my friends, it, I dare say, will appear to you almost impossible, and yet it is true, that more than two thirds of the true democratic party are mechanics; and in fact the only men capable of all others as to judging because they feel the effects of mal-administration, more than any other class of our citizens; on this then as a strong position, may we rally and appear again as advocates of the working classes rights—and I sincerely hope, not without success.

It has been brought forward by the federalists, that David R. Porter made no choice in his appointments to office, as to those who would do right and those who would do wrong. Now my friends, I ask you one and all, if there ever was such an unfounded attack upon a man's judgment as this, I am sure that the opinion of all will coincide with me, and deny its truth—there has not been one fault found in an officer of David R. Porter's appointment, (or what has been made out by his federal enemies to be a fault) but what he has endeavored to rectify as far as it was in his power to do so. I am sure that we are all satisfied as to the capability and perseverance of the officers appointed by him on the public works in our neighborhood, from the laborer on the works to the engineer on the canal, has given every satisfaction as to capability, &c.; and I am confident that in other parts of the commonwealth the same spirit of satisfaction has shown itself. I am sure that the people of this town and vicinity has given their heartfelt thanks to Theo. Franks, Esq. for his industry in pointing out in the first place and forwarding by all the means in his power, for the next, the means of avoiding a deluge similar to the one we were visited with during the last spring, by constructing a continuation of the dam at the head of the Long Narrows, near this town, which if it had not been pointed out by that talented engineer, would in all probability have visited us again. I only mention this as one instance, but I know of many others, where the officers appointed by David R. Porter have worked day and night, (until exhausted nature could stand no longer,) in endeavoring to stop inconveniences which the citizens and boatmen would have been subject to without relief.

The citizens of Berks county surely deserved and did receive the thanks and well wishes of all true democrats, for the firm stand they took during our last political campaign—and I am sure with the same fortitude, will they rise again and lend their utmost to support democracy's firm and unflinching friend, David R. Porter, and let the friends of the cause know that the vile aspersions cast upon him by his enemies are not believed—and that if they think to find democrats so easily fooled, that they are most mightily mistaken. I earnestly recommend to you my friends, to stand united in support of the democratic candidate, whoever he may be, and not let the cause of democracy fail as to the man—for the time is now come, when it is principles not men we are fighting for. I now take leave of you my friends, hoping you will attend to the last remark I made—thankful for the patience you have evinced in listening to my ill worded argument.

SENTENCED.

John Rox, convicted of Homicide a short time since was on Saturday sentenced by the Court of General Sessions to separate and solitary imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of four years. This is the individual who killed a man by the name of Bernard Browning by knocking him down with his fist during a personal altercation in Kensington,—and his second offence of the kind. For the former he was sentenced to two years imprisonment, but was pardoned before the expiration of the term of his service. In sentencing the prisoner, Judge Barton told him not to expect the interference of the Executive clemency, but to devote himself entirely to the improvement of his mind, and in the preparation to lead in future a better life. Rox is a man of property and said to be of generous and gentle manner except when under the influence of liquor.—*Phil. Gazette.*

PAPER ISSUES.

The following is the first section of an act which has been introduced into the house of Delegates Maryland:

"That from and after the passage of this act, no person, or association of persons, or body corporate, except such corporate bodies whose issues are now recognized by law, shall either directly, issue, pay out, *receive* or deliver, or attempt to emit or circulate, any bill, note, scrip-note, cirtificate of deposite, or other evidence of debt, intended to circulate as money or currency; and that it shall not be lawful except when specially authorized by law, for any individual, association or corporation, to issue, pay out, receive or deliver, or attempt to emit or circulate, any bill, note, scrip-note, certificate, token or device whatever, representing or purporting to represent any portion, claim, or evidence of any portion of a claim to any share of the stocks of any corporate company, or any bond, or other obligation of any State or corporation whatever, or of any subdivided part of the same; and that any person or persons, or any director, President, Cashier or other agent or officer of any such corporation, who shall violate the provisions of this act, or shall directly or indirectly assent to such violation, for each and every violation shall forfeit the sum of *fifty dollars*, to be recovered by indictment in the city court of Baltimore, or in any county court of this State, one half of said penalty to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the State."

LIFE PRESERVING TRUNK.

An ingenious mechanic at Lancaster, Pa. named [illegible]z, has invented a life-preserving trunk which must prove extremely useful in [illegible]e ways than one. It is so designed that every article whether of clothing, papers or money secured in it, can never be damaged by water should it be immerged for a month in the deepest depths of the ocean; besides this, the one which has been exhibited possesses the wonderful facility of preserving the life of any one who attaches himself to it, as it is so buoyant that 250 pounds dead weight will not sink it.—*Am. Sentinel.*

A Touch of the Sublime.—I rise, Mr. President, to argue the case of the rich man and the poor man, and I believe that before I shall have concluded, you will allow that it admits of no argument. The rich man, Mr. President, declines his emancipated form on a mahogany sofa, cut down, hewn out, carved and manufactured from the tall cedars of Lebanon, which grow upon the lofty and cloud clap summits of Jehosaphat. Then, Mr. President, he lifts to his cadaverous lips, the golden china cup—manufactured, as is well known, Mr. President, in Chili, Peru, and other unknown and uninhabitable parts of the universe. While on the other hand, Mr. President, the poor man declines his expectations in a cottage, from which he retires to the shade of some umbrageous stream—there to contemplate the incomprehensibility of the vast constellation and other fixed and immoveable satellites that devolve around the celestial axeltree of this terraqueous firmament on high. Then Mr. President, after calling around him his wife, and the rest of his little children, he teaches them to perspire to scenes of immortality beyond the grave.

Pennsylvania Lead.—We understand that a company has been found to work the lead mine, discovered a short time ago on the Susquehanna, about a mile below Sunbury. They have leased it for ten years, and will commence operations as soon as the weather will permit.

The Lewistown Republican.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 3, 1841.

CONGRESS.

We copy the following very remarkable report of a bare majority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Of course Congress will not sanction such a paper. It will, however, be read with interest by the community at large.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, February 13, 1841.

ALEXANDER McLEOD AND THE STEAMBOAT CAROLINE.

Mr. Pickens, from the Committee of foreign Affairs, asked leave to make a report from that committee in relation to the correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain in relation to the destruction of the steamboat Caroline during the troubles on the Canada frontier in the winter of 1838-9; as also in relation to the arrest and imprisonment of Alexander McLeod, a British subject, for being concerned in the destruction of that boat.

No objection being made—

Mr. Pickens sent in the report as follows:

The committee on Foreign Affairs, ot whom was referred the Message of the President, transmitting a correspondence with the British Minister in relation to the burning of the Steamboat Caroline, and the demand made for the liberation of Mr. Alexander McLeod, respectfully report:

It appears that the steamboat "Caroline" was seized and destroyed in the month of December, 1837. The committee are induced to believe that the facts of the case are as follows: The boat was owned by and in possession of a citizen of New York. She was cleared from the city of Buffalo, and, on the morning of the 29th of December, 1837, she left the port of Buffalo, bound for Schlosser, upon the American side of the Niagara river, and within the territory of the United States. The original intention seemed to be to run the boat between Buffalo and Schlosser, or perhaps from Black Rock dam to Schlosser, and should it seem profitable, it was intended to run her also to Navy Island, and touch at Grand Island and Tonawanda. Her owner was Mr. Wells, said to be a respectable citizen of Buffalo, and it is obvious his intention in putting up the boat was one of speculation and profit entirely. The excitement upon that portion of the frontier, at this period, had collected a great many in the neighborhood, some from curiosity, some from idleness, and others from taking an interest in the unusual and extraordinary collection of adventurous men gathered together at that time on Navy Island was "nominally" in the British "territory."

The owner of the Caroline took advantage of these circumstances to make some money with his boat by running her as a ferry boat over to Navy Island. All these facts appear from testimony regularly taken, (see H. R. Doc. No. 302. pages 46 and 39, 2nd Session 25th Congress,) and the committee know of no legal evidence to contradict them.—There is no proof that any arms or munition of war were carried in the boat, except, perhaps, one small six pounder field piece belonging to a passenger.—The principal object was to run the boat as a ferry boat from Schlosser on the American side, to Navy Island, on the British side. It is believed that even in war a neutral Power has the right to trade in contraband articles, subject, of course, to seizure and confiscation if taken within jurisdiction of either of the contending parties. What is contraband of war is not always certain. Treaty stipulations frequently include some articles, and exclude others recognised in the law of nations. Trading in contraband articles is no excuse for invading the territory and soil of a neutral and independent Power, whose private citizens may choose to run the hazards of such a trade. In this instance there were no two foreign Powers engaged in war; but all connected in the outbreak or excitement within the British jurisdiction claimed to be British subjects in resistance of the authorities of Canada, a province of the British empire.

Even admitting, then that the Caroline was engaged in contraband trade, yet it was with citizens who claimed to be subjects of the same empire with those who were styled the legitimate officers of the Province. Abstractly speaking, how was a private citizen to decide who were right and who wrong in these local disputes? And which portion of citizens of the same province must our citizens refuse to have any communication with But the boat was merely used for one day as a ferry boat, and on the night of the day she commenced running she was seized, while moored at the wharf in Schlosser, and burnt. Several men were assassinated; certainly one, who fell dead upon the deck. Now, the insinuation of the British Minister that Schlosser was "nominally" within the United States may well be retorted, as we with equal truth say that Navy Island was "Nominally" within the territory of the British Government; for, at the period to which we allude, the people collected there had as effectually defied Canada authorities as any portion of our people had disregarded ours. Yet British authority thought proper to pass by Navy Island, then in its "nominal" territory, and, in the plenitude of its power, to cast the aegis of British jurisdicton over American soil. This was truly extending over us that kind guardianship which they had not the ability at that time to extend to a portion of their own territory, and which recommends itself to us, full as much from its assumption as from its love of right or law.

The British Minister is pleased, also, to call the Caroline a "piratical steamboat." The loose epithets of any one, no matter how high in place, cannot make that piracy which the law of nations does not recognize as such. Pirates are freebooters, enemies of the human race; and eminent jurists describe them as ravaging every sea and coast, with no flag and no home. Piracy comes under the concurrent jurisdiction of all nations. Even in the worst point of veiw that it can be considered, those connected with the steamboat Caroline were but aiders and abetters of others engaged in rebellion. And the committee are totally at a loss to know upon what authority rebellion is recognised as piracy. Such confounding or terms is resting the case upon epithets, instead of sound law or facts. But even supposing it to be a "piratical boat," as the Minister asserts it to be, yet the moment it touched our soil it fell under our sovereignty, and no power on earth could rightfully invade it.

There is no doctrine more consecrated in English history than that every human being who touches the soil of Great Britain is immediately covered by British law. Suppose one of her vessels were cut from the banks of the Thames and burnt by French men and British citizens were assassinated at night, and the French Minister was to avow that he acted under the orders of his Government, and that the vessel was "piratical" and the citizens murdered were outlaws—then there is not an Englishman whose heart would not beat high to avenge the wrong, and vindicate the rights of his country. The law there, is the law here. And there is no international law consistent with the seperate independence of nations, that sanctions the pursuits of even pirates to murder and arson over the soul and jurisdiction of one of the States of the confederacy. No greater wrong can be done to a country than invasion of soil. If it can be done with impunity at one point, and on one occasion, it can be done at another and the nation that submits to it finally sinks down into drivelling imbeciliy. If a representation of the state of things at Schlosser, and the conduct of those who had control of the Caroline, had first been made to the proper authorities of New York, or of the United States, then there would have been some show at least of respect for our sovereignty and independence, and a disposition to treat us as an equal. But in this case, as if to treat our authorities with contempt, there was no perliminary demand or representation made.

It was hoped that the outrage was perpetrated by a party in sudden heat and excitement. upon their own responsibility. But the British Minister now avows that "the act was the public act of persons obeying the constituted authorities of her Majesty's province," and again affirms that "it was a public act of persons in her "Majesty's service, obeying the orders of their supperior authorities.

If this had been the first and only point of collision with Great Britain, it might not have excited such interest; but there is an assumption in most of our intercourse with that great Power, revolting to the pride and spirit of independence in a free people. If it be her desire to preserve peace, her true policy would be to do justice, and show that courtesy to equals, which she has always demanded from others; the committee do not desire to press views on this part of the subject, particularly as a demand has been made by our Government upon the Government of Great Britain for explanation as to the outrage committed, the answer to which it is hoped will prove satisfactory.

As to the other points presented in the demand made by the British Minister for the "liberation" of Alexander M'Leod, the committee believe the facts of the case to be, that the steamboat was seized and burnt as stated before, and that a citizen or citizens of New York were murdered in the affray. And there were reasons to induce the belief that M'Leod was *particeps criminis*. He was at first arrested, and upon various testimony being taken was then discharged. He was afterwards arrested a second time. Upon the evidence then presented, he was imprisoned to await his trial. There was no invasion of British territory to seize or take him. —But, upon his being voluntarily within our territory, he was arrested as any citizen of the United States, charged with a similar offence might have been.—We know of no law of nations that would exempt a man from arrest and imprisonment for offences charged to be committed against the "peace and dignity" of a State, because he is a subject of Great Britain, or because he committed the offence at the instigation or under the authority of British Provincial officers; much less do we know of any law that would justify the President to deliver him up without trial, at the demand, and upon the assertion as to facts, of any agent of the British Government. If we had been at war with Great Britain, and M'Leod had committed the offences charged, then he might have fallen under the rules and regulations of war, and been treated as a prisoner of the United States Government, and would have been subject to the laws of nations in war. But as the alledged criminal acts, in which M'Leod is charged to be implicated, were committed in profound peace, it is a crime so far as he may be concerned, solely against the "peace and dignity" of the State of New York, and her criminal jurisdiction is complete and exclusive. If the crimes committed be such as to make a man *hostis humani genus*—an outlaw—a pirate; in the legal acceptation of the term, then under the law of nations, the United States courts and tribunals would have jurisdiction. But the offence charged in this case, committed as it was in time of peace as far as this individual was concerned, was one purely against the *lex loci* and coming exclusively within the criminal jurisdiction of the tribunals of New York.

The Minister, in his letter of the 13th December, 1840, says: "It is quite notorious, that Mr. M'Leod was not one of the party eugaged in the destruction of the steamboat Caraline; and that the pretended charge upon which he had been imprisoned rests only upon the perjured testimony of certain Canadians, outlaws, and their abettors," &c. This may, perchance, all be so but it would be asking a great deal to require an American court to yield jurisdiction, and surrender up a prisoner charged with offences against the law, upon the mere *ipse dixit* of any man, no matter how high in authority. Whether M'Leod be guilty or not guilty, is the very point upon which an American jury alone have a right to decide. *Jurisdiction in State tribunals over criminal cases, and trial by a jury of the vener* essential points in American jurisprudence.

And it is a total misapprehension as to the nature of our system to suppose that there is any right in the Federal Executive to arrest the verdict of the one or thwart the jurisdiction of the other. If such a power existed, and was exercised, it would effectually overthrow, and upon a vital point, the separate sovereignty and independence of these States. The Federal Executive might be clothed with power to deliver up fugitives from justice for offences committed against a foreign state, but even then it might not be obligatory to do so unless it were made a matter of treaty stipulation. This duty and right in an Executive has generally been considered as dormant, until made binding by treaty arrangement.

But when the matter is reversed, and demand is made not of fugitives from justice for offences committed against a foreign Power, but for the liberation of a man charged with offences against the peace and dignity of one of our own States, then it is that the demand becomes preposterous in the extreme.—The fact that the offences were committed under the sanction of provincial authorities, does not alter the case, unless we were in a state of war. In such cases as the present, the power to deliver up could not be conferred upon the Federal Executive by treaty stipulation. It could only be conferred in those cases over which jurisdiction is clearly delegated by the Federal Constitution; such for instance as treason which is an offence against the conjoined sovereignty of the States, as defined in the Constitution. Over all cases except those coming clearly under the laws of nations, the States have exclusiee jurisdiction, and the trial and punishment for offences against them are incident to their separate sovereignty. It is not pretended in this case that there is any treaty stipulation under which the demand is made; and the Federal Executive under our system, has no power but what is conferred by the Constitution, or by special law of Congress. In the former, it is declared that "the Executive power is vested in a President of the United States," and that power is then to be pointed out and defined by special laws passed from time to time, imposing such duties as are thought proper and expedient by Congress.

Your committee deem it dangerous for the Executive to exercise any power over a subject matter not conferred by treaty or by law; and to exercise IN ANY CASE in conflict with State jurisdiction, would be worse than dangerous; it would be usurpation.

But your committee forbear to press these points further at present, and they would not have said as much on such clear questions of international law, but that in this case the demand for liberation has been made by the accredited agent of a great Power, and under circumstances of a peculiar aggravation and excitement.

We have other points of difference with Great Britain which adds interest to every question that arises between us at present. Neither our Northeastern or Northwestern boundaries are yet settled with her. and the subject is not entirely free from difficulty. She has recently seized our vessels and exercised a power INVOLVING THE RIGHT OF SEARCH, under the protest of suppressing the foreign slave trade, which, if persevered in, will sweep our commerce from the coast of Africa, and which is incompatible with our rights as a maratime power.

She has recently, in her intercourse with us, refused indemnity and denied our rights to property, on a subject-matter vital to near one half the States of this Confederacy, and which, considering her military position at Bermuda and her growing power in the West Indies, is of the least importance to our national independence.

All these subjects make every question between us, at this peculiar juncture, of the deepest interest.

Besides this, we are both permanently destined to have, perhaps, the most extensive commerce of modern nations. Our flags float side by side, over every sea, and bay, and inlet of the known globe.

She moves steadily upon her objects with an ambition that knows no bounds; and wherever she has had a conflict of interest she has rarely yielded to any Power.

At this moment she presents to the civilized world the spectacle of the greatest military and commercial power in combination ever known.

From her vast possessions in every quarter of the globe, and her peculiar commercial system, she has been made the reservoir of the wealth of nations.

Her internal resources, skill, labor, and machinery, with her capital, are beyond calculation. Her natural position, being about midway the coast of Europe, gives her great control over the outlets and currents of commerce.

Her military occupation of Giberaltar, Malta, the Ionian Islands, and recently of St. Jean d'Acre, gives her ascendency on the Mediterranean and the Levant, while St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope give her possession over the currents of trade along those extensive coasts. Then Bombay Culcutta, and her immense possessions in the East Indies, together with her recent movements in the China seas and Islands, enable her to extend her power over those vast regions that have slumbered for ages in solitary and enervated magnificence. She possesses Falkland Island but to control the commerce that passes around Cape Horn, while Trinidad gives her all she desires in the Caribian seas. HALIFAX AT ONE POINT and BERMUDA AT ANOTHER, stand out in great force over our own coast from one extremity to the other.

Her positions all over the world are at this moment, in a military point of view, equal to a million of men under arms. Her continual conflicts in the mighty region of the East only enables her officers to become skilful, and to improve in the art of war, while her great armies and extensive fleets draw their support from the immense countries seized and occupied. In the present junction of affairs, no statesman can overlook these things. Steam power has recently brought us so near together that, in event of any future conflict, WAR, WITH ITS EFFECTS, will be precipitated upon us with much more rapidity than formerly.

Avarice and ambition are the ruling passions of modern times, and it is vain to shut our eyes to the state of things around us. It remains to be seen what effect steam power is to have upon changing and modifying the whole art of defence and war. It may be a great engine for again levelling mankind and reducing every thing to a contest of mere physical force. In that event it might be difficult to conjecture what system of national defence will stand the test of time and experience.

We have a deep stake in peace, and fondly hope the repose of the world will not be disturbed. We have certainly not the least desire for any rupture. Firmness, and a wise preparation will long preserve us from such a catastrophe. But while no temptation should ever prompt us to do injustice on the one hand, so no consideration on the other hand, should ever induce us to submit to permanent wrong from any power on earth no matter what the consequences may be.

Your committee would conclude by expressing a firm belief that all our points of difficulty may be honorably and amicably adjusted, and that harmony may long be preserved by both Governments pursuing a liberal and generous policy, congenial to the interests and feelings of both people, and compatible with the spirit and genius of an enlightened age.

Mr. Pickens moved that the reports be laid on the table and printed.

Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.

FROM FLORIDA.

By the steam packet Isis, Capt, Pitcher, we have received from our intelligent correspondent the following confirmation of favorable reports, heretofore published.

FLORIDA, Feb. 15.

Three hundred or more of the enemy are now at Tampa—they have smoked the pipe of peace and agreed to emigrate, but lest their modesty should receive a shock, they have stipulated that government shall provide them with clothing previous to their departure, and the General has despatched a steamboat to New Orleans for wearing apparel to be distributed among them.

A party of Tallahassees headed by their chiefs, accompanied by one of the Arkansas delegation, halted at Fort Clinch a short time since, on their way to Tampa. Whilst there, Tigertail (whose ubiquity is unquestionable) sent his brother to visit them, and if possible, prevent them from going in. The Arkansas Indian made known the object Tigertail was endeavoring to affect through the agency of his brother, which so enraged the latter, that he sprang upon him with his knife and inflicted two severe stabs. The Peace Creek Indians have sent word to one of the head men of the delegation, that they will take his life if he presumes to venture among them. If the delegation effect nothing more than the creation of a peace party among their brethren, they will have accomplished much.—Presumptive evidence that their statements have been of service in the recent negociations, is to be found in the apparent want of unanimity among the Indians, as evinced by their late councils.

Many are of the opinion that the General will emigrate a large party, but I for one do not believe that any treaty stipulations will be found binding on the part of the Indians. Purity of purpose and a rigid adherence to plighted faith form no part of the Seminole character. Harneyize Mr. Tigertail and a few others of a similar character, take the fieid, and keep it, and the next half century may witness the termination of the Florida war.

Temperance Department.

MOVEMENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

We cannot believe that there is any American who loves his country and race, who does not feel an honest pride and joy of heart at the Temperance movements in foreign lands. Even though he may have been somewhat annoyed with the cause when it pressed upon him its claims at his own fireside and table, yet he now says, as he hears of its triumph in Ireland, and Britain, and Sweden, and Russia. To see the king of one country seated on his sofa and listening for an hour to temperance intelligence from our own land, his Diet, his nobles, his clergy, laying aside their ordinary pursuits and forming one vast temperance meeting; the emperor of another, the mighty Autocrat, giving orders that the Temperance History should be translated, and published in the language of his millions of subjects; and a nobleman offering to pay into his treasury the amount of [illegible] expenses from the brandy shops, if they [illegible] in [illegible] expelled from his territories; a[illegible] Turner's Penn. F. Schwartze's Temple in another cou[illegible] receipt of the Philadelphia. cing all com[illegible] —these, we will answer: touch the h[illegible] triot and C[illegible] cause in th[illegible] in Americ[illegible] an action [illegible] churches, [illegible] of society [illegible] tant natio[illegible] be found[illegible]

IONS,

[illegible] turn out as fashionable [illegible]nt in the Borough. From [illegible]al and good work, he [illegible]are of public patron[illegible]

TY,

L A W.

[illegible] will receive [illegible] Office of A[illegible] carefully

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and we have no heart to improve it. This winter the cause will either go backward, or—but it cannot go backward. It has received a momentum which will carry it onward to the world's entire redemption.

TO THOSE MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL IN THE UNITED STATES WHO DECLINE SIGNING THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE PLEDGE.

REVEREND SIRS—

It may surprise you to find yourselves especially addressed in a public journal. It is not to reproach you, much less to dictate to you in regard to any course you should pursue. Your refusal to do that which most of the ministry and a greater part of the professors of religion have done, has indeed been surprising, and, in the circles of your influence, does not a little impede the progress of the temperance cause. We address you at this time to call your attention to the language of the Rev. Wm. Jay, of Bath, whose praise is in all the Churches, and to inquire if the reasons which have influenced him may not properly influence every minister of the Gospel of Christ. About six months ago he signed the total abstinence pledge, giving his reasons for so doing in a manner becoming the gentleman and Christian. On a rumor being circulated that he had expressed regret at the publication of his letter, he wrote a second to a friend in the month of July, in which he says—*Temperance Union.*

"Instead of repenting of that allowance, I have ever since rejoiced ih it, 'yea, and do rejoice.' I took the pledge and publicly avowed it, not to bind myself (for I had long practised tetotalism, from every kind of conviction,) but to employ a little influence, (which I knew I had from my age, and preaching, and writings) in exciting and in encouraging others; and I am thankful, from many acknowledgments, that my wish and my hope have not been disappointed.

"I am sorry so many members and ministers of various religious denominations are unfriendly to one of the most beneficial exertions the providence of God has produced. Surely their opposition must be founded in want of information. Had they seen and heard so much only as I have seen and heard they would be ready to come forward 'to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty.' But whatever be the opinion or determination of others, let us be faithful to our own convictions; and bear our verbal and practised testimony 'which will not be in vain in the Lord."

"You are free to use this *contradiction* and *reccommendation* as you please. In haste, believe me,

"Dear sir, your's truly,
WILLIAM JAY."

For the Journal.

THE DINNER.

Mr. EDITOR:—A few days since, I was seated at a very rich dinner with some friends of no ordinary rank and influence in society, when, as we proceeded in our repast, our host said to a gentleman opposite me, now a member of our national Congress Do you take wine, sir? A little, said he, at the same time inviting me to join him. I respectfully declined, saying I did not drink wine. "Ah," said he, "you belong to the Temperance Society, do you?" "Yes sir" I replied. "And so do I," said he, "and I have been quite a speaker in temperance meetings on the old pledge, but this tetotalism I cannot go it, and I am astonished that a lady of your good sense falls in with these extravagant views. I have no doubt that the temperance cause has done great good, and if rightly managed without this ultraism, would continue to do it. I was much shocked last week to meet my old friend, Col——' up in O—— county, at a hotel, so altered I hardly knew him. Poor fellow—he had fine talents and an excellent property." The conversation now took a turn on the ravages of intemperance, and for half an hour one and the other related cases of distressing ruin, until a feeling of deep sadness came over us all. I was the best temperance meeting I have been at for a long time, excepting that it was utterly ineffectual to convert any present, for each thought himself safe in using a little wine, and justified in calling those who would banish all intoxicating drinks from the table, ultraists and fanatics. The whole affair struck me so forcibly that I thought I would communicate it to you for your Journal.

T. E. A.

We feel obliged to our fair friend for the relation of so striking an incident. We have long felt that there was great encouragement for our cause in the fact that men of reflection, men who are ambitious of a good standing in society, could not well use intoxicating drinks without confessing at once, either by an apology for using them, or by a recurrence in their effect in others, that they viewed them as dangerous. Indeed the temperance cause, either for good or evil, is very much, as a topic of conversation, the accompaniment of wine drinking, especially where some one from principle refuses to drink. Well, let it be so. It is willing to be talked about, discussed examined, even vilified and abused, if it is gratifying to those who drink strong drink, only let it finally save them, as it will; for it must finally overcome its opposers. But it is amazing that men can sit at a table and drink wine and talk over the sad falls of their early friends, without dashing the cup to peices. Know they not that these friends fell on wine? The wine would be untouched if the conversation ended its use. But it is broached in confidence of [illegible] is among the things profidentially entrusted [illegible] most a reproach to further embraces this opport[illegible] known, that he is ready at any time to [illegible] soon settlements with all persons. Those who are indebted, will call as above and discharge their dues and save costs. Further, the indulgence of those to whom I may be indebted is desired for a short time, as I am determined to settle my business finally, as soon as possible,

Henry Eisenbise.

Lewistown, Nov. 14, 1839.

Public Notice,

IS hereby given to all who know themselves to be indebted to the estate of WILLIAM HORRELL late of Armagh township dec'd., that I will attend at the house of said dec'd., ON SATURDAY, the 20th day of February next for the purpose of settling their accounts. Likewise all those having demands against said estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ROBT. McDOWELL—Admr.

January 28th 1841.

LUMBER.

THE Subscribers purpose commencing a

Lumber Yard,

In the immediate vicinity of LEWISTOWN early in the spring. They intend keeping constantly on hand, a large assortment of every variety of

LUMBER,

such as BOARDS, from three fourths, one and a fourth, one and a half, to two INCHES,

JOIST & SCANTLING.

Joint and Lap Shingles &c. &c.

Cherry Boards & Plank.

Their LUMBER will be carefully selected by themselves, and may be depended upon as being of the first quality.

All orders will be punctually attended to and filled at the lowest prices.

J. A. Ewing & Co.

Lewistown, February 2nd 1841.

Estate of Isaac Jones dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Isaac Jones, late of Belleville in the county of Mifflin deceased, have been granted to William T. Bell of that place. All persons therefore, indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and likewise, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, are requested to present them for settlement without delay to the undersigned.

William T. Bell,

Belleville, Jan. 30th 1841.

Administrator of said Estate.

$10 REWARD,

WILL be paid by the subscriber for the apprehention of the THIEF or THIEVES, who have on several occasions entered his Chicken Coop and robbed him of his poultry.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ.

Lewistown, Feb. 3d 1841.

The Juniata Bank of Penna.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Court of Common Pleas held at Lewistown, and for the county of Mifflin the day of January A. D. 1841. The said court appointed DAVID CANDOR, Esq., of Lewistown aforesaid, SEQUESTRATOR of "The Juniata Bank of Pennsylvania." All persons indebted to the said Bank, or holding property belonging to the same, are therefore, hereby notified and requested to pay and deliver all such sums of money and property due and belonging to the said Bank to the said Sequestrator. And likewise all the creditors of the said Bank are requested to present to him without delay, their respective accounts and demands, properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID CANDOR,
Sequestrator of said Bank.

Lewistown, January 30th 1841.

WILLIAM S. PAWSON,

Commission Merchant, No. 77, *Smith's Wharf Baltimore,*

Begs leave to offer his services to the Millers, dealers in grain and other productions.

Those disposed to make consignments to him, may rely upon his prompt and faithful attention to their business. He refers to

STEWART & HORRELL,
Waterstreet, Pa.
PATTERSON & HORNER,
Lewistown, Pa.

Feb. 10, 1841.

Just Received

And for sale, at the BOOK STORE of the subscriber in Lewistown, A DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA—by Mordecai M'Kinney, Esq.

JOSEPH M COGLEY.

Lewistown February, 17th 1841.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having been appointed assignees of George Mathias of the the township of Union, under a deed of trust for the benefit of preferred creditors, and of all others who shall execute releases on or before the 1st day of April next, will attend at the store of George Mathias in Union township for the settlement of claims and all debtors and creditors of George Mathias are hereby called upon to present their several debts and claims to the subscribers for settlement on the twelfth day of February next.

ISAIAH COPLIN
PHILIP WILER } *Assignees.*

Union township Jan 27, 1841.

Notice to Collectors.

Collectors of County tax are hereby required to pay into the County Treasury the amount of their several duplicates without further delay, under the penalty of an IMMEDIATE ENFORCEMENT of the law against ALL DELINQUENTS.

JAMES BURNS, Treasurer.

Lewistown February 17th 1841.

VALUABLE LAND, FOR SALE.

THE Heirs of Charles Brotherlin, deceased, will sell a valuable tract of LAND, situated in Walker township, adjoining the Town of Smithfield, and in view of the Borough of Huntingdon, bounded by land of John Hildebrand, Hon. John Kerr and others, containing about

200 ACRES,

more or less, a great portion of which is cleared. There is from 50 to 70 acres of

first rate bottom Land,

several Springs of Water, a good ORCHARD of young fruit trees, and a good Log House unfinished upon the premises. A stream of water runs through the said tract, and the ridge land belonging to it is all til able, and the best quality of WHEAT LAND. If not sold before Tuesday of the April Court, it will be offered at Public Sale on that day at the Court House in Huntingdon. A good title will be given.

TERMS of sale made known by the undersigned Heirs and Widow of Charles Brotherline dec'd at any time called upon.

Eliza Brotherlin,
Rebecca Mathews,
Letitia Snyder,
Emily Brotherline,
Eliza M'Millan,
Margaret Brotherline,
Mathews,

ted with [illegible]
and Glasses [illegible]
terms.

☞ Stores in Town and Country [illegible]
plied with Looking-Glasses at Philadelp[illegible]
Wholesale Prices.

HALLIDAY & CASEY.

Lewistown, Jan. 14th 1840.

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3. 1841.

☞ On our first page will be found the able speeches delivered by our fellow townsmen, Henry Eisenbise, Esq. and George W. Draper, at the celebration held in this place on the 22d ult., in honor of the illustrious Washington.

☞ BANK BILL:—A general Bank bill was presented to the Legislature on the 25th ult., by Mr. Hinchman of Philadelphia, the bill is of a great length. We have not taken the pains of examining it yet, but when we do, if it will be of any interest to our readers we will publish the bill, or a synopsis of it.

4th of March Convention.

The convention for the purpose of putting in nomination a suitable candidate to be supported by the Democratic party in this State, will assemble in Harrisburg on Thursday, (to-morrow) the 4th. In our next we shall endeavour to lay before our readers the result of its deliberations.

CONGRESS:—Under our congressional head in this week's paper, will be found an interesting and statesman-like report of Mr. Pickens, chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs. We consider this report to be one of the ablest documents we have ever read on the subject of our difficulties with great Britain. It is amusing to see some of the whig members in congress opposing this able report, and denouncing it as a declaration of war, this is in character with them, to show the white feather, and exhibit a willingness by their actions and deeds, to have the rights of our country trampled under foot by the authorities of great Britain. We trust there still continues that love of patriotism in the bosom of every American freeman, to resent with becoming zeal the attacks made by such would-be great men.

☞ R. M. T. HUNTER, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, has signified his willingness by a letter to his constituents to stand as a candidate for re-election for the Caroline district, Va. for the ensuing spring election. He is opposed to a National Bank, Tariff, Internal Improvements, &c., and invites the support of the "old Republicans."

Inconsistency.

It is really amusing to see the Whigs changing and shifting about on matters generally. A few days ago, a bill was reported to the Senate by the City Whig chairman on Banks, to legalize the suspension for forty days and forty nights—every Whig member was clamorous for its immediate passage, alledging that the distressed condition of our commonwealth required it, and the time of the Senate was occupied for three days principally by whig speeches, when the bill passed a third reading, without giving the democrats a chance to say aught against it. The bill was sent to the House to be acted upon—but strange as it may appear, these same loving Whigs was immediately struck with some "new light," and they then decided that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till the second day of March (yesterday.) Thus it is in this like many of their other misdoings, they show their cloven foot by their repeated inconsistencies.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

Stations of the Preachers of the Baltimore Annual Conference for 1841.

Northumberland District.—G. Hildt, P. E. Sunbury, John Ball, G. H. Day. Danville, G. Berkstresser, G. Guyer. Berwick, James Ewing, W. T. D. Clemn. Luzern, E. McCollum, J. A. Ross. Northumberland, T. Taneyhill, J. M. Miles. Milton, John Bowen, W. Hirst. Lycoming R. T. Nixon, J. W. Haughawout, Bellefonte [illegible] E. D. Owen, Clearfield, T. [illegible]brand, G. Stevenson, Warrior's Mark [illegible] Stevens, S. Register. Williamsburg, [illegible]es Sanks' E. Butler. Hollidaysburg, [illegible]arkin. Huntingdon, Jonathan Monroe, [illegible] R. Mills. Lewistown, D. Thomas. Lewistown circuit, J. Gruber, Z. Bland. Thomas Bowman, Grammar School, Dickson College.

George G. Cookman and John Poisal, transferred to New York conference.

Richard Bond, transferred to Missouri conference.

Next Baltimore annual conference to be held in East Baltimore, March 16, 1842.

☞ BANK COMMITTEE:—Many of our readers in this county will be anxious no doubt to know what has become of the Bank Committee which visited our place a few weeks ago—not having seen their report on the subject of the investigation, we are unable to speak of its contents. We give below the discussion in the Senate on the bill of expenses brought forward by the Committee by which it will be seen that the bill is a very modest one indeed and we suppose may be taken as a fair specimen of the reform promised us under the new Harrison administration. As our friend of the Mifflintown Spirit of the Times, has taken some pains in giving a table of fare &c. we accompany his remarks with the discussion.

Legislative Frolic.

"We publish below the discussion in the Senate, on the *modest* bill of expenses furnished by the committee to investigate the Lewistown Bank, and as we believe it to be a fair sample of the retrenchment and reform promised us under whig rule!! we think it worthy a passing notice. Now, as the *distinguished* Senator and *equalla distinguished* Representative from Juniata co. who were members of the committee, had been at home for several days previous to the committee visiting Lewistown, attending to their *private* business, it will not be pretended that their transportation cost the commonwealth any thing. And it is presumed that the transportation of the *statesman-like* Senator from Union who was on his way home was not a public charge; therefore, there was to be paid at the public expense the stage fare of three members to Lewistown and back, making the sum of $21, leaving the sum of $187 93 for *eating, drinking, smoking &c, &c.* Now as the Senator and Representative from Juniata, were only in Lewistown two and a half days each, and another member of the committee only two, and the remainder of the committee four days each including Sunday, making in all 19 days including Sunday, each man must have spent $9 89 per day while in Lewistown. We have no doubt our Juniata county farmers will be as much puzzled as we are to make out how this sum could have been expended even in the absence of "*retrenchment and reform*," as we have bestowed some attention to it, we think it but right that our readers shauld be furnished with the result of our calculation and assure them we cannot come nearer it than as follows, viz: each—

8 cock-tails per day,		50 cts.
1 Bottle Madaira,	2	00
1 do Champaigne,	2	00
Breakfast,		37
Venison Dinner,		50
Supper,		37
Oysters,		50
1 Dozeu Spanish Segars 3's		37
Making for each daily,	$6	62½

Now, in every view of the case we think this as liberal allowance as ought to be made even to *a whig gormaund*, & which would leave $6 26½ unaccounted for; we are utterly at a loss to know how the balance could have been expended. If this is not "retrenchment and reform" with a vengeance, we know nothing about it."

A RESOLUTION

To pay the expenses of the committee to investigate the affairs of the Lewistown Bank, amounting to $208 93, were presented.

Mr. Plumer wished the report first before payment. He moved to postpone the resolution for the present.

Mr. Cochran did not see the necessity of it.

Mr. Sullivan thought the sum extravagant and would like to examine the items—it would be proper for the Senate to do so. He wished the resolution postponed.

Mr. Mathers: the items of accounts were really paid, and he proceeded to enumerate some of them. Some of the committee thought the charges extravagant for conveyance, but upon enquiry it was discovered that there was nothing wrong in it.

Mr. Headley could see nothing unreasonable in the account. The Senator from Butler, (Mr. Sullivan) appeared to wish to know how many glasses of wine and other little matters of luxury the committee had. If that gentleman's economical fancies run in that line, he must leave him to his taste.

Mr. Kingsbury explained the items so fully that he hoped the Senator from Butler would be perfectly satisfied.

Mr. Sullivan read the bill of items. He thought them no trifling charges for a trip of four or five days, and did not know how six men could get up such a bill in so short a time.

Mr. Reed hoped the Senator last up would keep in as good a humor during the session, as he was at present at the thought of discovering so great an abuse; but he really supposed the affair proper merely for the committee of accounts, as it was their duty to examine such things, and not occupy the attention of the whole Senate.

Mr. Mathers again explained the accounts and assured the Senate that the committee had no better entertainment more than was common for gentlemen when travelling.

Mr. Sullivan denied being in a good humor as was charged by the Senator, (Mr. Reed.) The items of charge were so extravagant that it was not favorable to continuance in good humor.

Mr. Plumer was never pinched up so tight as that a landlord could take advantage of him—He set such things straight on the spot, and would sooner any time take a knock down than be imposed upon.

Mr. Brown said, as the Senator from Butler had caught a mouse he was disposed to let him play with it. But he and the Senator did play cats themselves upon other matters, upon this they would come very nearly to an agreement. He thought these small matters, as they are called, were important, as they were growing into evils of much magnitude.

Mr. Fleming explained some affairs that had taken place in convention, which went to show how difficult it was to know how accounts of this kind should be audited, or who should pay the extra charges so often fixed upon them.

Mr. Snyder thought the account ought to be passed. It was a very small matter to talk so much about, and it was difficult to control expenses of this sort, within the bounds that would please every one.

Mr. Sullivan rose to speak.

Mr. Gibons: the Senator has spoken twice.

Mr. Sullivan had a wish—

The Speaker: the Senator will come to order.

Mr. Gibons thought if the Senate of Pennsylvania were fools enough to send out a travelling committee, they were not knaves enough to refuse to pay its expenses.

Mr. Sullivan, after leave given, explained himself—when

The question being taken, the yeas and nays were called, and were—yeas 24, nays 3.

Mr. Mathers reported on the affairs of the Lewistown Bank.

MORE REFORM.

The following correspondence has been handed to us—it shows the progress of anti-masonic reform. Mr. McCABE being a democrat, and a hard working, upright man. —*Reporter.*

Harrisburg, Feb. 18, 1841.

To Mr. Owen McCabe,

Sir—At a meeting of the majority of the Commissioners in charge of the Public Grounds, at Harrisburg, I was instructed to inform you that your services as Superintendent of said grounds would not be required hereafter. You will therefore please consider them as terminating with this day.

Very respectfully, yours,
GEO. W. HAMERSLY.

PROTEST OF OWEN McCABE, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC GROUNDS.

To the Commissioners of Public Grounds.

Gentlemen: A communication signed Geo. W. Hamersly, Esq., on behalf of a majority of the Commissioners, advising me that my services are no longer required as Superintendent, has been received. In acknowledging the receipt thereof, I am constrained by a consideration of the act under which I am appointed respectfully to protest against the right and power of the Commissioners to remove me without sufficient cause be first shown. The act in question, after providing for the improvement of the said grounds, contains this clause, viz: "That the said Commissioners shall employ a suitable person to improve so much of the public grounds, as is enclosed on Capitol hill." Now, the act contemplates the appointment of a suitable person to carry out its provisions, who by accepting the appointment concludes an implied contract with the Commissioners, which, in my opinion, cannot be affected but by neglect of duty, which he is appointed to perform.

Entertaining these views, I cannot consent to surrender my appointment, merely because I am desired to do so by a majority of the Commissioners, for such a surrender would be an admission on my part that I have neglected my duties as superintendent.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
OWEN McCABE.

Harrisburg, Feb. 19, 1840.

Let the People not forget,

That the people have been promised *easies times* the moment Old Tip was elected.

Don't Forget—That the Farmer was to have double the price for his produce, if he would aid in the election of the hero of Tippecanoe!

Don't Forget—That the poor laborer was to receive double the amount for his labour, under Harrison, that he did before—that the poor man was no more to be pressed and troubled for money!—DON'T FORGET IT!

The following letter which remained for many years filed away amongst the State records, at Harrisburg, has recently been framed and hung up in the office of the Secretary, as a curiosity. The style and sentiments are fully characteristic of the justice and philanthropy of its author.

TO THE EMPEROR OF CANADA:

"The Great God that made thee and me, and all the world, incline our hearts together as becomes the workmanship of Great God. The King of England, who is a great Prince, hath for divers reasons granted to me a large Country in America, which however I am willing to enjoy upon friendly terms with thee—And this I will say that the people who come with me are a just, plain and honest people that neither make war upon others nor fear war from others, because they will be just—I have set up a Society of Traders in my Province to trffic with thee and thy people for your commodities that you may be furnished with that which is good at reasonable rates—And that Society has ordered their President to treat with thee about a future Trade, and have joined with me to send the Messenger to thee with certain Presents from us to testify our willingness to have a fair correspondence with thee—And what the Agent shall do in our names we will agree unto—I hope thou wilt kindly receive him and comply with his desires on our behalf, both with respect to Land and Trade.

"The Great God be with thee—Amen.

"PHILIP THEODORE LEHMAN, Sec'y.

"WM. PENN.

"London, the 21st day of Fourth month, called June, 1682."

NOVA SCOTIA.

We have received, says the New York Commercial, an extra from the office of the Halifax Herald, dated the 3d instant, and containing the speech of Lord Falkland, at the opening of the Nova Scotia Legislature.

The session commenced at noon of that day, the Lieut. Governor proceeded in state to the Council Chamber, where the members of the Assembly were in attendance. They were first directed to go back to their own chamber and choose a Speaker, which was done, the choice falling upon the Hon. Joseph Howe, Editor of the Nova Scotian.

His Lordship then read his speech to the Council and Assembly in the usual form. The principal topics adverted to are, the necessity of reciprocal confidence between the three co-ordinate branches of the Legislature and of general harmony—the birth of the princess royal in England, the flourishing state of the province, the protection of the fisheries and its importance, the establishment of intercourse by steam with England the deficient state of public education, and the revenue.

It is worthy of remark that the Hon. Mr. Howe, just elected Speaker of the Assembly, has for some years been a very active and able leader among the "reformers," and took a prominent part in the disagreements between the Council and the Assembly, by which the province was so long agitated.

BLEEDING ALWAYS IMPROPER—*For the Life of the Flesh is in the Blood.* With as much reason might we say that trees die from too great a quantity of sap, as that a man can die from too great a quantity of blood The moisture derived from earth, to the tree becomes sap and the stomach of a man from the food put into it obtains blood, which supplies the daily waste of the body. The same causes tend to life in both. But that which causes life never produces death

Dr. Benjamin Brandreth considers *Bleeding to be always improper* in the treatment of any complaint, whether inflammatory or otherwise; because the *Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pills* remove the cause of the inflammation without touching the vital principle.

Harken to the voice of reason and experience, ye who are now the friends of this fatal practice, bleeding, learn that *purgation* is the only sure road to health; because it lessens the quantity of blood, and leaves what remains richer. Thus the crassamentum oxygen is left, which is indeed the life of the blood, the watery part of the blood being only that which is discharged by purgatives. Think of this, you whose constitutions are inclined to plethora, and in time purge with that most innocent of all purgatives, the far-famed *Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pills* They are known to act on every part of the body; being taken up by chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify; and it should be remembered that they remove *only* those watery parts from the blood, which were the cause of inflammation. Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind' which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

Remember, these Pills are not sold genuine at any Drug store, either in city or country.

FOR SALE in LEWISTOWN by JOHN A. STERETT, and in MIFFLIN COUNTY, by agents published in another part of this paper.

Hymeneal.

"The silken tie that binds two willing hearts.'

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 25th ult., by the Rev. Benjamin Carrell, Mr. ROBERT FORGY to Miss MARY WILSON, both of Oliver township.

Obituary.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

DIED,

On Monday the 1st inst., in this place, Mr. LLOYD LEWIS of Farmington, Connecticut, aged 27 years.

At her residence near Newton Hamilton, on Satuaday the 20th of Feb., Mrs. ——— MERFLIN. The deceased was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one whose general deportment was a living comment on the directions given to all christians by our blessed Savior, "let your light shine before men that they may see your good works." As she lived, so she also died—triumphing in the love of Jesus—and while her bereaved husband, and family, and the church of which she was at all times a constant member mourn her loss, "they sorrow not as those who are without hope."

The estimation in which this excellent woman was held, was strikingly illustrated by the number that followed her to the grave.—[COMMUNICATED.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between Mathias Neice and Adlee Price in the Blacksmith and Machine making in the borough of M'veytown, Mifflin co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are left in the hands of Mr. Neice for settlement, upon whom all persons interested will call and make settlement without delay.

M. Neice,
A. Price.

McVeytown, Feb. 13, 1841.

P. S.—The business will hereafter be carried on in all its branches at the old stand by Price and Curtis, where the public generally are invited to give them a call.

A. Price.
C. Curtis.

M'Veytown, March 1st, 1841.

Estate of Dr. John P. Morrison deceased.

The subscriber appointed by the Orphans' court of Mifflin county, to audit and apportion the assets in the hands of E. Banks Esq. administrator of said decedent, among his creditors, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on the 25th day of March instant, at 2 o'clock of said day, at the house of David R. Reynolds, Esq. in the borough of Lewistown, in said county, when and where the creditors of said estate are requested to present their demands.

DAVID M'CLURE, Auditor.

March 3, 1841.

LIST OF RETAILORS.

And now, the 4th day of February, 1841, the Associate Judges and Commissioners of Mifflin county met at the Commissioners office in Lewistown, pursuant to the Act of Assembly passed the 7th day of April 1830, entitled an Act, granting the duties on wholesale dealers and retailers of foreign merchandise, when the following classification was by them fixed, viz:

Names.	Residence.	Class.	Am't. License.	
J. and J. Milliken	Lewistown	5	$15,000	$20
John Kennaday	do	6	10,000	15
Samuel S. Jones	do	8	2,500	10
William Marks	do	8	2,500	10
Patterson and Horner	do	6	10,000	15
John A Sterrett	do	6	10,000	15
Christian Swartz	do	8	2,500	10
Henry Kulp and Son	do	8	2,500	10
William McCay and Son	do	8	2,500	10
Francis McClure	do	8	2,500	10
Charles Ruz	do	8	2,500	10
Sterrett and Potter	do	6	10,000	15
Lewis T. Watson	do	6	10,000	15
James Parker	do	6	10,000	15
David Hamaker	do	8	2,500	10
Robert McNeal	do	8	2,500	10
J. Criswell and Sons	Oliver	6	10,000	15
John Hamman	do	8	2,500	10
William Hardy	do	8	2,500	10
James Cooper	do	8	2,500	10
Elijah Davis	do	8	2,500	10
Wakefield and Strode	do	8	2,500	10
John L. Jokes	do	8	2,500	10
George W. Brehman	do	8	2,500	10
John Walters	do	8	2,500	10
Potters and Colfelt	Brown	7	5,000	12 50
David C. Miller and Co.	do	8	2,500	10
Hugh Moran	Union	8	2,500	10
Joseph A. Bell	do	8	2,500	10
Daniel Overholser	do	8	2,500	10
John Hoffman	Menno	8	2,500	10
George Patton	do	8	2,500	10
James Hemphill	do	8	2,500	10
Philip Strous and Co.	Wayne	7	5,000	12 50
Jenkins and Pursel	do	8	2,500	10
George Mevey	do	8	2,500	10
John W. Smith	do	8	2,500	10
Elijah David	do	8	2,500	10
Wm. and T. Reed	Armagh	8	2,500	10
Samuel Thompson	do	8	2,500	10
Overholser and Landis	do	8	2,500	10
Z. Lock	do	8	2,500	10
Henry Coler	do	8	2,500	10

The said Judges and Commissioners have fixed the eighth day of April, 1841, to hold the appeal at the Commissioners office in Lewistown, witness our hand the 14th day of Feb. 1841.

J. CRISWELL, } Judges.
Wm. McCAY, }

ROBT. M'KEE, } Comm'rs.
HENRY LEATTOR, }

ATTEST.—*S. P. Lilley*, Clerk.

For Rent.

A good room, in a pleasant and business part of the borough of Lewistown. For particulars enquire at this office.

March 3, 1841.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE notice that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and said Court have appointed Monday the 5th day of April next for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the court house in the borough of Lewistown in said county, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

William Wilkin,
Solomon Penrod,
Henry Boreland,
Dirk Roelofs,
Isaac Reifsnyder.

☞ The Advocate Huntingdon, will please publish the name of Henry Boreland 3 times and charge this office.

*** The Centre Democrat will please give the names of Dirk Roelofs, and Isaac Reifsnyder, three insertions and charge this office.

Lewistown, March 3, 1841.

To Millers and Dealers in country Produce.

The subscribers having increased their former extensive Wharf and Warehouse accommodations, are prepared to receive consignments of flour and all kinds of country produce, and will make liberal advances upon all property consigned to them. The Wharf accommodation is particularly adapted for the reception of boats, via Tide Water canal.

Wm. S. SMITH,
No. 80 South Wharves,
Philadelphia.

REFERENCES.

Jacob M. Holderman, Esq. Harrisburg.
James Duncan, Esq. Aaronsburg, Centre county.
Francis McCoy. Lewistown,
Messrs. Graham and Hursch, } Lewisburg
" Hays and Beaver, }
John Foster. Jr., Brush Valley Centre county.
Samuel McCormich, Mill Hall "

March 3, 1841.

Beef Market.

The subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of the borough of Lewistown and vicinity, that he will attend regularly in the market house every Tuesday and Saturday mornings with first rate beef.

William Butler.

March 3, 1841.

Administration Account.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the estates of David Yarger, late of Wayne tp. Mifflin co. dec'd; Henry Miller, late of Granville tp. dec'd; Hugh Beaty late of Wayne tp. dec'd and Parker Darborow late of Granville tp. Mifflin co. dec'd, that the Executors and Administrators of said decedents have filed in the Registers office of Mifflin co. their respective administration accounts will be presented to the Orphans' court at the court house in the borough of Lewistown, on Monday the 5th day of April next for confirmation and allowance.

ENOCH BEALE, *Register.*

Register's Office, }
March 2d, A. D. 1841. }

Guardianship Account.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the Guardianship account of Shem Yoder guardian of Christian Yoder and miner son of David Yoder, late of Union tp. dec'd. that he has filed his Guardianship account in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, which said account will be presented to the Orphans' court at the court house in Lewistown, on Monday the 5th day of April next, for confirmation and allowance.

ENOCH BEALE, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Lewistown, }
March 2, A. D. 1841. }

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Alexander Gibbony & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having demands against the firm will please present them for settlement.

Alex. Gibbony,
George Everhart,
Wm. Sheaffer.

February 6th 1841.

The manufactory will in the future be carried on by the subscribers at their old stand in Kishacoquillas Valley where work will be done in the best manner and shortest notice.

Alex. Gibbony,
Wm. Sheaffer.

February 16th, 1841.

Turnpike Election.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Election will be held at the house of Mr. Smith Brown's heirs, on the 2nd Monday of March next, to elect one President, Six Managers and a Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of the Lewistown and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Road Company, for the ensuing year.

William B. Norris, *Pr'st.*

Browns Mills Dec 30th 1840.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin County, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Lewistown, on MONDAY, the 15th day of March next the following properly viz:—

All the interest of Martin Landis, in a Lot of Ground, situate on the corner of Valley and Third Street in the Borough of Lewistown, bounded on the west by Lot of *Mrs.* Fencanan on the north by a 16 feet alley, and on the east by Lot of Samuel Naughtsinger, with a Frame House, Stable and other improvements thereon erected.—Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Martin Landis.

James Turner, *Sh'ff.*

Shff's. Office, Lewistown. Feb. 22d 1841.

Saddler, Crosset & Hughes.

[SUCCESSORS TO CROSSET & SPAHR]

Forwarding and Commission Merchants

Havre de Grace, Maryland.

Announce to their friends and the public that they have taken the property immediately on the Canal Basin, formerly occupied by Cross and Spahr and are prepared, either to effect sales of produce, lumber, &c., or to forward, to any of the cities. Consignments of Goods to go up the canal will receive every attention. The convenience of their location, and their general acquaintance with Boatmen, give them the advantage of despatch in this branch of business over most others. They will keep constantly on hand at the lowest prices. Fish, Salt, Plaster, Tar and Pitch. They are prepared to wharf any quantity of lumber, Iron and coal at the lowest prices,

THOS. SADDLER.
R. W. CROSSET.
ALEX. HUGHES.

REFERENCES,

John Boggs, and Co, } Baltimore,
Buck and Herr, }
Lea Baukes and Co }
J. & J. Milliken, Lewistown, Pa
J. Cresswell and Sons, M'Veytown. Pa
John Jones, Lewisburg, Pa,
W. W. Cook, Danville Pa
Mackey and Chamberlain, Milton, Pa
R. E. Hughes, Williamsport. Pa
Valentine, Harris and Co, Centre county, Pa
February 22. 1841.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for WOOL CARDING &c., are requested to make payment on or before the first day April next. All persons refusing or neglecting to comply with this notice will have their accounts placed in a proper officers hands for collection.

John Henry.

Brown Tp. Feb. 9th 1841.

To whom it may concern.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Thomas, Root & co. are requested to make immediate payment to John R. Weeks at his residence in the Borough of Lewistown, Mifflin county Penna.—who is the only person authorized to receipt for the same. Also all those having claims against said firm, are requested to present their accounts to said Weeks for settlement.

Johnston Thomas.
S. W. Stuart.

Lewistown, Feb. 18th 1841.

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted for costs on the DOCKETS of Robert M'Neal, late a Justice of the Peace for Mifflin county, will save additional costs by calling on the subscriber and discharging the same.

Robert M'Neal.

Lewistown, February 17th 1841.

Public Vendue.

Will be sold at public sale at the farm of the subscriber in Decatur township, Mifflin county on

Thursday, the 18th day of March 1841,

all his stock and farming utensils and household goods, consisting of

Horses & Horse Gears, Cows, Sheep, Hogs one Farm Wagon, one set of Wagon wheels, one Dearborne and harness. 1 wind mill. 1 thrashing machine, Ploughs and Harrows.

Household and kitchen furniture, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Beds and Bedding one wooden clock,

and a number of small articles.

ALSO,

One set of Blacksmith tools, Bacon by the pound, and sixty acres of grain in the Ground.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when conditions will be made by

Wm. STROUP.

Lewistown, March 2, 1841.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of J. Potter jr. & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by J. & J. Potter & Colfelt who will settle all the demands against the late firm and are authorized to collect all the outstanding debts of the same. All those having unsettled accounts will please call and settle them with J. & J. Potter & Colfelt.

J. Potter, jr. & Co.

Browns Mills Dec. 1. 1840.

The business will hereafter be conducted by J. & J. Potter & Charles Colfelt under the firm of J. & J. Potter & Colfelt who have just received a large and general assortment of all kinds of Dry Goods, consisting in part of

Superior Wood dye black Cloths, and Cassimers, Blue, Green- and Cadet, mixed do, Beaver, Pilot do, Moustin delanes French and English of all colors, Chintzes, New Stile Silks and Wash Blonds and quilling, Figured and Plain Silks of every kind, Thread Insertings and Edgings. Jackonet do Silk Fringe of all kinds, Muslin Dickings and Calicoes, Groceries of all kinds very cheap, their assortment is very extensive.

The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Plaster and Salt always kept on hand, they have leased Mr. Norris' Grist and Plaster Mill and are now prepared to grind wheat and purchase. The highest price will be paid for wheat and Cloverseed. Plaster will be kept ground and at the store. Wheat will be purchased at two cents above Lewistown price.

J. & J. Potter & Colfelt.

Browns Mills, Jan. 27, 1841.

Removal! Removal!!

The subscriber, thankful for past favors and solicitous for a continuance of the same, informs his friends and the public generally that he continues to carry on his business at the old stand

CARRIAGE MAKING,

in all its various branches, on Valley Street, a few doors from Jacob Mattis's tavern on the Turnpike leading to the Valley, where he may at all times be found, ready to wait upon any who may favor him with their custom.

Carriages Ready Made

of almost every description on hand, and for sale. Also Ploughs and Steel Springs made to order. Repairing done on the shortest notice.

Wm. Coggshall.

Lewistown Foundry AND *MACHINE SHOP.*

Having procured a quantity of Patterns this season, for bevel and Spurr-Gearing, or Mills of various kinds—and being prepared to do all kinds of boring, turning and fitting up such Machinery, the subscriber feels confident that he shall be able to satisfy all who may be inclined to favour him with their custom. The quality of his castings, he considers, equal to any in the state—and his workmanship in finishing he trusts, will satisfy all those who examine for themselves.

Bar Share Ploughs, for two or three horses—side hill ploughs, and three sizes of cast iron Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Also, waggon and carriage boxes—plough plates right and left hand—plaster and corn Grinders, a first rate article—bark mills—apple nuts gudgeons of various sizes—sled shoes—clay shoes, &c. &c.

All kinds of castings, of ordinary size, done to order, in the best manner for prompt payment. All kinds of country produce, received at market price, and old castings at one cent per pound. But for accounts that have stood ninety days, I want cash very soon.

Silbee's patent fire backs, (a valuable improvement,) for furnishing black-smiths' fires with hot blasts, kept for sale.

In the tin ware shop, belonging to the establishment, the subscriber is prepared to do any kind of work in his line that may be wanted.

John R. Weekes.

P. S.—Also, for sale cheap, two horse Waggons, with a variety of good turning Lathes and light Hollow Ware. J. R. W.

Lewistown, Aug. 20th 1839.

DR. SWAYNES'

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

Prunus Virginiana or Wild Cherry,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.

Delays are Dangerous.—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Cough. At first you complain of having a Cold, which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of florid blood and mattter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid; the body becomes dry; the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flattering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all these distressing symptoms "Spare no Time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

For sale at the Store of F. McClure, only Agent for Lewistown.

INTERESTING CURE.

Performed by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry.

Having made use of this invaluable Syrup in my family, which entirely cured my child. The symptoms were wheezing and choaking of Hegor, difficulty of breathing attended with constant cough, spasms, convulsions, &c. of which I had given up all hopes of its recovery until I was advised to make a trial of this invaluable medicine. After seeing the wonderful effects it had done upon my child, and concluding to make the same trial upon myself, which entirely relieved me of a cough that I was afflicted with for many years. Any persons wishing to see me can call at my house in Beach street, above the Market, Kensington.

J. WILCOX.

This Medicine is now in general use in nearly all the respectable families in the Union. Children take it readily. There is not the least doubt but it has saved the lives of Thousands. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Jackson may be seen at No. 41, St. Clair st. Pittsburg, near the Alleghany Bridge.

COMMUNICATION.

We call the attention of the public to the numerous certificates which have been in our paper and some others of this city, highly recommending Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; we have seen the original certificates, and have no doubt but they come from truly grateful hearts, expressive of the benefits which they have received from that very valuable Compound. We have acquaintances who have frequently used the above medicine, who can speak with confidence of its virtues.—*Sat. Chronicle.*

For sale at the Store of F. McClure, only Agent for Lewistown.

BOOK BINDING.

Persons desirous of having books bound—in ANY STYLE WHATEVER—by leaving them with Joseph M. Coley, can have them bound at the establishment of

HICKOK & GANTTNEL,

in Harrisburg, and returned in a short time. Albums and Blank books of the VERY BEST style made at short notice.

August 19, 1840

STOP! LOOK HERE,

Furniture and Looking-Glass

MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCLIBERS thankful for past favours, so liberally bestowed upon them by the public, take this opportunity of informing their numerous friends and the public generally, that they have rented the New Large Store Room adjoining James Turner's and immediately opposite F. Schwartz's Hotel, where they invite the public to call and examine their stock of

Furniture and Looking-Glasses,

which are of the best materials and Workmanship and will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. They are prepared to execute all orders for **FURNITURE** in general,—also, VENETIAN SHUTTERS, Venetian and DWARF BLINDS, on an improved plan. They have a great variety of Superb Steel, Lithography, and Wood Engravings consisting of full setts of the President's of the United States &c. &c.

***N. B. Old Looking-Glasses neatly fitted with new Glasses of a superior quality, and Glasses newly framed on reasonable terms.

☞ Stores in Town and Country can be supplied with Looking-Glasses at Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

HALLIDAY & CASEY.

Lewistown Jan. 14th 1840.

REMOVAL.

NATHANIEL MAHANEY,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING,

in its various branches, in the new Store Room, one door East of James Turner's Pennsylvania Hotel, and immediately opposite F. Schwartze's Tavern, on the Main street. He is in receipt of the Philadelphia and w York monthly

FASHIONS,

By which he is enabled to turn out as fashionable work as any other establishment in the Borough. From his experience, and by punctual and good work, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Farmers and Mechanics,

LOOK AT THIS!

Bar Sheer Ploughs, of the best quality Side Hill Ploughs, with either raught or cast Iron Sheers, together with other kinds of Cast Iron Ploughs and Plough Castings, constantly on hands. ALSO, Expanding Cultivators, with raught Iron teeth, a first rate article for working Corn or putting in seed, Mill Castings of every description made to order.

Turning and Boring,

of every description done in the best manner by

JOHN R. WEEKES.

Lewistown, Feb. 27, 1839.

BOOT AND SHOE

MANUFACTORY.

South-east corner of the Diamond

LEWISTOWN, Pa.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues the above BUSINESS, and is prepared to manufacture all kinds of

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,

Having a large stock on hand at this time from his own manufactory, which consists a part of

Men's Calf, Kip, and Coarse Boots,
" " " " Monroes,
" " " Shoes & Pumps,
Boy's " " Lace Boots,
Ladies " " Gaiter Boots,
" Calf, Morocco, & Kip Boots,
" " " Shoes and Pumps,
" Lasting, Kid, & Morocco Slippers,

With a general assortment of Youths Misses and Childrens Boots and Shoes, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

☞ All Orders promptly attended to by

MOSES MONTGOMERY.

Lewistown, Dec. 3d 1839.

N. B.—The public may rest assured EASTERN work will not be sold to them for Home Manufacture.

Rheumatism

Entirely cured by the use of Dr. O. P. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills.

Mr. Solomon Wilson, of Chester County Pa. afflicted for two years with the above distressing disease of which he had to use his crutches for eighteen months, his symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, especially in his hips, shoulders and ankles, pain increasing towards evening, attended with heat, Mr. Wilson, was at one time not able to move his limbs on account of the pain being *so* great; he being advised by a friend of his to procure Dr. Harlichs Pills, for which he sent to the agent in West Chester, and procured some on using the medicine the third day, the pain disappeared and his strength increasing fast, and in three weeks was able to attend to his business, which he had not done for eighteen months; for the benefit of others afflicted, he wishes these lines published that they may be relieved, and again enjoy the pleasures of healthy life.

Principal office, No. 19 North Eighth Street Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT PROOF,

Of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Celebrated Medicine.

The following certificate was sent by Mr. E. B. Hinman, Agent at Cincinnati Ohio. "Mr Ezekiel Rigdon, of Andesson Township, Hamilton County Ohio, was several days troubled with Bilous Affection Acidity at the Stomach, attended with the usual symptoms of Dyspepsia, and having made trial of various medicines without finding relief, was cured by above medicines."

Attest. EZEKIEL RIGDON.

For sale at the store of F. Mc Clure who is agent for Mifflin county.

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTS

In relation to the operation of the

RESURETION OR PERSIAN PILLS.

[RIGHT SECURED.]

(In order that this valuable medicine should not be counterfeited, we have a plate representing a Persian scene, that is struck upon each box. We deem it unnecessary to publish a long list of cirtificates, as they will neither add to nor diminish the virtues of this admirable compound.)

Superior to the Hygenian, Brandwreth's, Evan's, Tomato, the Matchless (priced) Sanative, Indian Purgative, or any other Pills or Compound before the public, as certified to by Physicians and others.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable PERSIAN PILLS, that they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious FAMILY MEDICINE that has yet been used in America. If every family could become acquainted with their Sovereign Powe over diseases, they would keep them and br prepared with a sure Remedy to apply on the first appearance of disases, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as the lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting diseas in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely when needed; no injury can ensue, if used from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions.

The Resurection or Persian Pills.—These valuable pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health and happiness. Many there are who have said in their hearts, there is no help for me, who have been raised by them, to pristine health and vigor. They assuredly have healing virtues, which no other medicine in this country possesses. Every individual has found, and will continue to find them to superced the necessity of any, and every other medicine, which can be produced in America. If the purchaser does not find them, to be superior to any article advertised in the public prints, for the diseases mentioned on the large bill which accompanies each box, when taken according to the directions, their money will be refunded, on the return of the box. Let no one be discouraged however despairing their case may be, until they have tried the Persian Compound, for the most incredulous have been obliged to acknowledge its superiority in quelling diseases which no other medicine could reach. They are the cheapest as well as the best medicine in use. Price 63 cents per box, containing 73 pills, half box 31 cents containing 35 pills, with bill &c. The use of one box will be more convincing than a volume of cirtificates. The

PERSIAN AND INDIAN

Vegetable Extracts compose the

RESURETION PILLS,

Which an all-wise Providence, knowing the wants of man, seems to have sent upon earth for his special benefit. They act in harmony with the arrangements of the constitution of the human system, when it is in health; but when diseased, they arouse its native energies into action, and prove a Powerful remedy in expelling disease from the system, of whatever name or nature it may be, thus proving a Universal *R*emedy or antidote for disease.

General office of E. CHASE & Co,, Agents for America, Arcade Hall, Buffalo St., *R*ochester, N. Y. Ezra Taylor, *A*gent for the State of Pennsylvania.

****For sale at the store of F. McClure *L*ewistown, who is Agent for Mifflin co.

Lewistown, Feb. 1st 1840.

JEW DAVID'S OR HEBREW PLASTER!

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects, upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the seat of disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this, is an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Schrofulous affections, King's Evil Gout, Inflammatory, and Chronic *R*heumatism, and in all cases where a seated pain or weakness exist.

A gentleman traveling in the south of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of

Jew David's or HEBREW PLASTER,

and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affectiou the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of taat balmy and delicious climate. He soon found his health improveing; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, hi pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated. Since that time he has been recommending it to his friends and acquaintances, for all fixed pains whatever; such as rheumatism, gout head ache, nervous teeth ache, pain in the side, back and limbs, schrofulous humors, knots, wens, white swelling, hard tumors, stiff joints, ague cakes, ague in the breast, weakness and pain in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weaknesses, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in back or side, should be without it.

For sale by F. M'Clure, Agent for Mifflin county.

WIND-MILLS,

FOR CLEANING GRAIN.

The subscriber offers for sale, (cheap) first rate Wind Mills, which he warrants to be good. Farmers will find it to their advantage to give him a call, and examine for themselves.

His shop is in the building opposite the Drug Store of Dr. Schwartz.

JOHN MUSSER.

Lewistown, Jan. 8, 1840.

For Sale and Rent.

By reason of ill health and infirmity, I am forced to retire from further business in town and expect to remove to the country. I propose to sell the

Store House, premises & Wharf,

on the canal basin, at the bridge on Lot No. 1 Lewistown. Persons desirous to purchase will please call and view the premises before the 1st of February next. Immediate possession will be given.

I also have for rent in the spring, two or more comfortable business houses, in the same neighborhood. Apply on the premises, to

DAVID CUMMINGS.

December, 16, 1840.

PETERS'S PILLS

Dr. Joseph Priestley Peters'

CELEBRATED

Vegitable Anti-bilious Pills,

Are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that were ever known. The town and country are filled with their praise, and the palace and the poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates; under all temperatures, they retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unalloyed by age and situation; they are mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

Dr. Peters' Pills,

Being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them, to danger, and their efforts are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood, and old age and to women in the most critical situations. They do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order, and re establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they are without a rival. They are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in medicine, both for power and innocence.

Mrs. E. Ward of New York, was troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for upwards of fifteen years; her symptoms were as follows:

Frequent pulse—furred tongue—bowels irregular, mostly costive, yet sometimes relaxed with a bilious discharge—urine saffron coloured—skin dry—thirst—bad taste in the mouth, particularly in the morning—pain in the right side, in the region of the liver sometimes in the right shoulder—cough—expectoration of offensive matter—nausea or sickness of the stomach—yellowness of the skin and eyes—loss of appetite—lowness of spirits—broken sleep and unpleasant dreams—easily fatigued—loss of flesh—unhappy and evil forebodings, &c. By using these valuable Pills a short time was entirely restored.

Miss Clark, daughter of Col. Clark, was afflicted with Irregularities and Obstructions, attended by the following symptoms; Languor—disturbed sleep—pale face—cold feet—nostrils dry—urine pale—sometimes a distressing cough, like a hasty consumption—sweating of the feet towards night, and of the face and eyes in the morning—general debility—lassitude, &c. By using these Pills, according to directions, was entirely restored.

Rev. J. B. Whitefield had been several years subjected to severe Head-Ache, but by the use of three boxes, had been entirely cured.

Hon. E. D. Davis was so afflicted with Rheumatism as to be unable to dress himself. By the use of three boxes he was entirely restored.

Rev. J. Walterbury was severely troubled with Rheumatism, and had been for eight or nine years, and could get nothing to relieve him. He was recommended, by one of his members to try Dr. Peters' Pills; he did so, and by the use of a few boxes, was cured.

Mr. Benjamin R. Woolley had been afflicted, at intervals, for the last twelve years with Inflammatory Rheumatism, was attended by some of the most eminent physicians of the city, who afforded him but little relief. Hearing of the most astonishing cures performed by Dr. Peters' Pills, and being in a most miserable condition, he concluded to try them. To his surprise, and the surprise of his friends he began immediately to recover, and in ten days was out attending to his business. His symptoms were, soreness all ever; excrusiating pains through the joints and limbs; dreadfully swollen legs and feet; enormous quantity of bile; and shortness of breath, &c.

Professor Armstrong says he has used them in his practice for the last five years, and his opinion is that nothing can compare with them in cases of Nervous Debility, Head-Ache, Nausea, and all cases of Billious Affections.

Doctors Mott, Nelson, Rogers, Smith, Harris, Vanderburgh, Hobson, Williams, Emmerson, (of New York) Waines, (of Philadelphia) Scott, (of Baltimore,) and hundreds of the most eminent physicians throughout the United States, recommend these Pills as decidedly superior to all others in use.

☞ The list of directions will specify the complaints which come most peculiarly within the influence of Peters' Pills; but it may be as well to state here, for the purpose of giving the greater publicity to so important a fact, that they are the only medicine ever discovered which contain an infallible cure for the SICK HEADACHE.

Prepared by Joseph Priestley Peters, *M.* D., Inventor and Sole Proprietor, at his Institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by means of Vegetable *R*emedies. No 129 Liberty Street, New York.

Doctor PETERS wishes it to be distinctly understood that he has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for such information as will ensure the conviction of any person who may venture to counterfeit his pills.

John A. Sterrett, Lewistown.
W. & T. Reed, Perryville.
J. & J. Potter, Potters Mills.
J. M. Hale, Bellefonte.
W. & J. Bell, Belleville,

☞ Who are regular Agents for the above named places

May 13, 1840.

LEWISTOWN Cabinet Manufactory.

North end of Valley Street.

The subscriber desires greatly to acknowledge the very liberal encouragement he has received from his numerous friends in Lewistown, and a large portion of the surrounding country, and begs to inform them that he is prepared to furnish every variety of elegant and ornamental, plain and useful furniture, of the newest patterns, neatly and substantially finished. His stock consists in part of

Sideboards, Secretares, Bureaus, Wardrobes in great variety, ier and entre Tables, with best marble tops, End, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Work, Dressing and Candle Stands, Bedsteads, Mahogany, Maple and Cherry, with carved sts, Canopy or cornish tops, and every description of finish, Superior Hair-cloth Sofas, Mahogany and Maple Spring Seat Rocking Chairs.

All of which, with every other article either of plain or fancy make in the Cabinet line, will be sold on the most liberal terms, any orders executed from a distance will be promptly attended to, and neatly put up in boxes.

Anthony Felix.

Lewistown, Jan. 5, 1840.

CHAIRS.

The suqscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture of Chairs, Settees, &c., of the following kinds, viz: *French Chairs, Half French, Greecian, Fancy curled Maple, Black Walnut, Office, Fancy and Windsor, Boston Rocking, Spring seat Mahogany, Night Cabinets, and Studying Chairs.*

SETTEES.

Mahogany, Fancy, Cushion, cane and common Settees,

on an improved and fashionable plan,

SETTEE BEDSTEADS,

both elegant and useful, designed to close up, making a handsome Settee with cushion seat for the day time.

The subscriber having been for several years past engaged in the above business in the cities of New York and Providence, R. I. flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will honor him with their patronage.

All the above mentioned articles, and every thing in his line of business he will furnish in the latest style and fashion, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to do good service.

N. B.—Chairs, Settees, &c., repaired and ornamented on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

A constant supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at the Furniture and Looking Glass Wareroom, one house east of Adam Grear's, and immediately opposite F. Schwartz's Hotels.

GEORGE W. SWAIN.

Lewistown, January 13, 1841.

LEWISTOWN CABINET WARE ROOMS.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lewistown, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has heretofore received and respectfully informs them, that he continues to carry on the

Cabinet Manufacturing,

in all its various branches, at his old stand in the West end of Market street, directly opposite Blymier's tinware manufactory, where he keeps constantly on hands all kinds of FURNITURE of the most fashionable patterns, consisting of

Sofas, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Secretaries, Card, Dining, Centre, Hall & Pier Tables, Bureaus, dressing Bureaus, Bdsteads, inclosd Wash stands, &c., &c.

And in addition to the above he has employed a first rate mahogany *Chair* maker, and he will be able to furnish rocking CHAIRS of the latest and most approved patterns, and arm and parlor Chairs.

ALSO,

FRENCH bedsteads made to order. All the above articles will be made of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and at moderate prices.

R. H. McCLINTIC

Lwistown, Oct. 2, 1839.

DISSOLUTION

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Sterrett and Ritz, is this day dissolved by mutual donsent; the business will hereafter be conducted by Sterrett and Potter, who will settle all demands against the late firm, and are authorized to collect the outstanding debts of the same.

John Sterrett,
Charles Ritz.

Lewistown, Dec. 2, 1840.

The business will hereafter be conducted by John Sterrett and James Potter, Jr., under the firm of Sterrett and Potter, who have just received a large and general assortment of all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Plaster, Fish and Salt,

which they propose to sell low for Cash, or exchange for country produce; they will store grain in the new Store House built by John Sternrrett, at the west end of Lewistown on the canal above the Lock, eight feet higher than the eood was last February, and will always be secure from damage by water. The Store House is large and has graneries of different sizes, and when requested each Farmer's grain can be kept seperate

To prevent any misunderstanding we will mention our rules on all grain left with us when no orders are given; after the close of the novigation it will be kept subject to the owners order until the first of July of each year, and if no orders are given by that time it will be carried to the owners credit at what it will neat on that day; and if orders are left by the owners, they will be strictly attended to. The highest price will be paid for all kinds of produce in cash—our STORE is situated one door west of the Lewistown Bank.

JOHN STERRETT,
JAMES POTTER, JR.

Lewistown, Dec. 16, 1840.

JOSEPH M. COGLEY, MERCHANT TAILOR AND DRAPER,

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general that he has just received a splendid assortment of

GOODS,

for Gentlemens Ware consisting of PILET CLOTH for over coats.

Cadett-Gray Cloth & Casimer, for coats and Pants, Buff Casimer and Sattins for vests.

ALSO,

Nitt SHIRTS & DRAWERS with a splendid assortment of

SILK AND WOOLLEN,

Hoes, Gloves, Stocks, Shirt Breasts and Collars, Suspenders and a large assortment of made up clothing.

He has also, the pleasure of informing his friends, that he has just received the newest FASHIONS from the cities, and that he is now ready to execute any orders in his line of business in a style not to be surpassed by any other establishment in the place for neatness of stile or eligance, as his experience in business warrants him in saying so—he therefore, respectfully solicits the patronage of a generous public and returns his sincere thanks for past favours.

***N. B, He has also on hand a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONRY,

Of every description and variety, all of which he will sell low for CASH. J. M. C

Lewistown, Oct. 17th 1840.

WINSLOW'S COPOUND BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparralleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis; and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Bonset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. Winslow, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the *H*erbs from which the Balsam of Horehound is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore necessary to observe that this Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances as to render it the most speedy, mild and certain remedy, now in use, for the Complaint above mentioned.

For Children, this Balsam is of inestimable value. It is a speedy remedy for the Whooping Cough and Croup, and offords certain relief in Bowel Complaints. Cholic Teething, &c. It is pleasant to the taste and may be safely given to the tenderest infant and should be kept at all times in every family, as it is much better for the complaints incident to Children, than Paregoric, Godfreys Cordial, or the Cordials so commonly used, as hundreds in this City have testified.

For sale by Jones, C. Ritz and Marks, who are agents for Mifflin county.

Attention Millers, Millrights AND MILL OWNERS.

Just received and for sale by the subscriber at his residence in the borough of Lewistown, a general assortment of Square Mesh

BOLTING CLOTHS,

manufactured in Holland expressly for A. D. Leonard, Auburn, N. Y. Warranted to be of superior quality to any imported into the United States. Please call and examine.

I have the following numbers, 0, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and9, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Samuel Hopper.

Lewistown, June 10, 1840.

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY. JOHN CLARK, & CO.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Lewistown and the public generally, that they have purchased of Wm. Coggshall his entire stock of materials, tools, &c., and are now carrying on the above business in the shop lately occupied by him, where they will at all times be prepared to manufacture all kinds of

CARRIAGES COACHES BAROUCHES, GIGS, Sulkeys, Dearbourns, Sleighs, &C, &C.

on the shortest notice, and on moderateroa and most fashionable style.

Repairing done cheap at all times.

Lewistown, une 3d, 1840.

LEWISTOWN HAT

MANUFACTOR

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately enlarged his stock of materials, and is now enabled to manufacture every variety of

HATS.

in the most superior style—such as

Beaver, Brush, Russia, Fur, Silk Hats, Bonnets of all kinds.

As he will employ the best of workmen, he assures his friends that his work, in all respects, shall equal City manufacturies, and will constantly keep for sale,

SEAL SKIN, FUR, AND CLOTH CAPS,

a first rate article. He will constantly have on hand, a complete arrortmemt of English hare, Martin, Angola, Seal and other FURS, tanned and colored, for men and womens' wear, to which he would invite attention when in season. Also,

Chinchilla Skins

for Ladies' cloaks and Childrens' caps.

All the above articles have been selected with judgment and care, and purchasers may rest assured of getting good articles, by giving him a call.

Fur caps rapaired and done up in good style and at moderate prices.

Henry Leibert.

November 7, 1838.

S. S. JONES.

STORE, EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET

Two doors from the Bank.

HAS on hand an extensive stock of the following articles, all of which are genuine and of a first rate quality, viz:

Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, all kinds of Patent Medicines, Hardware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Fish, Salt, Oils Lead, &c. &c.

the whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

S. S. JONES, begs to return thanks to his friends and the public generally, for past favors, and more especially for the generous patronage he has received since he has opened his new store, and hopes by strict attention and the choice and cheap selection of the above goods, to still merit a continuance of past favor.

The Watchmaking, Jewelry, and Silversmith

business, will be continued as before, for which, former patronage is respectfully solicited.

Lewistown, Dec. 23, 1840.